

CONSUMPTION CURED



Mrs. Henke, known as the handsomest woman in Milwaukee, states that after physicians had failed to give her any permanent relief from that dread disease consumption, she tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and has been entirely cured.

Mrs. Henke thankfully writes: "For six years I have been ailing with lung trouble, which kept growing worse until my case became serious. I employed four different local physicians, giving each a fair trial, but with very little success. During this period I was troubled with diarrhea, cold sweats, cold hands and cold feet, coughing, chills and hemorrhages, which clearly indicated consumption. My physicians suggested that I move to a different climate. I tried several widely advertised medicines, but with no good results, then I tried Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. After using one bottle my condition began to improve. I continued to use this remedy for two years and am now in excellent condition. I used to be so weak that I could hardly stand up. I am now able to do all my household work, including washing. This letter is given of my own free will and it may, if desirable, be used publicly that other sufferers may learn of my wonderful cure. I am a lifelong resident of Milwaukee, and the mother of five children.—Mrs. ANNA HENKE, Milwaukee, Wis., April 12, '08.

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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

If you wish to keep strong and vigorous and have on your cheeks the glow of perfect health, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, according to directions, and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs, they poison the body and depress the heart while Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey tones and strengthens the heart and purifies the entire system. It is the only whiskey recognized as a medicine, and contains no fusel oil. This is a guarantee. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has stood severe tests for fifty years and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.

CAUTION.—When you ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It's the one and only pure malt whiskey and is sold only in sealed bottles; never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure the seal over the cork is unbroken. Price \$1.00. Medical booklet and doctor's advice free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.



Mention this paper when answering this advertisement.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO THE DISTRICT

Attorneys Requiring them to Prosecute All Violators of Election Law.

October 27, 1906.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to advise you that representations have been made to me by prominent citizens in many parts of the territory, both republicans and democrats, that there is considerable danger that, in many places, the election laws of New Mexico will not be enforced at the coming election.

Our laws in respect to these matters are very full and detailed, and point out without any possibility of confusion or mistake the methods whereby elections shall be conducted, and in which such persons can be avoided, and provide specifically the penalties and punishments to be imposed for the infringement of the provisions of such laws.

I beg to call your attention particularly to the following sections of the Criminal Laws of New Mexico: "1625. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not a qualified elector, to vote, or to offer to vote at any election held in this territory, or to register or offer to register as a voter; or to induce or attempt to induce any person to register, or to vote, or to offer to vote in the name of another person, and it shall be unlawful for any person to register his name as a voter, or to cause or procure his name to be registered in any other election precinct than that in which such person resides, or will in good faith have resided, the requisite period of time prior to the day of the next ensuing election; and it shall be unlawful for any person to solicit, procure, aid, abet, induce or attempt to induce or induce any person, who is not duly qualified, to register as a voter, or to vote at any election held in this territory. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1626. That it shall be unlawful for any person after the passage of this act, or prior to any election authorized by the laws of the territory, to influence or attempt to influence any voter to vote for or against any candidate for office, or any question, or person, or to refrain from voting at any such election, by the offer of any money, property, article or thing of value, or by the offer of employment, or by any menace or threat to discharge from employment, or by any threat of violence to any such voter, or by any threat or menace to any such voter or any other person, or to influence or attempt to influence any voter to cast his vote in any particular way by means of any bribe, reward or promise of reward, or for any voter to take or receive any bribe, compensation, money, article or thing as an inducement to vote for any person, or question, or

to refrain from voting for any person, or to obstruct, interfere with or impede any qualified voter from registering or voting at any such election, or to abduct or violently, or without his consent, take from any such voter any ballot or ticket for the purpose of changing the same, or to examine the same, or to interfere with the free access of any voter to the polls for the purpose of voting at any such election, or to pilfer or deceive any voter by furnishing him with a ticket or ballot under the pretense that such ticket or ballot contains names other than those printed or written thereon, or to deceive or defraud any voter by falsely causing such voter to vote for a person thing or question other than such voter desired or intended to vote for. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1627. Any qualified voter of this territory who votes or offers to vote more than once at any election hereafter held in this territory, and any person, who, by any species of fraud or deception, prevents a qualified person from voting according to his own free will and opinion, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1628. The said judges of election, appointed according to law, are required and ordered to show the ballot box open, to the people that may have assembled, before commencing the election, and afterward to close it in the presence of the voters in which the ballots shall be put as provided by law.

"1629. The said judges shall close the election at six o'clock in the afternoon, and immediately thereafter shall open the ballot boxes and publicly count the votes cast for each candidate, certifying the result as provided by law. Provided, that said judges of election shall order that a copy of the certificate be entered in the poll books, then to be signed by them and clerks, and transmitted to the clerk, and afterward to close it in the presence of the voters in which the ballots shall be put as provided by law.

"1630. The said judges of election, or justices of the peace, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1631. It shall be unlawful for any person after the passage of this act, or prior to any election authorized by the laws of the territory, to influence or attempt to influence any voter to vote for or against any candidate for office, or any question, or person, or to refrain from voting at any such election, by the offer of any money, property, article or thing of value, or by the offer of employment, or by any menace or threat to discharge from employment, or by any threat of violence to any such voter, or by any threat or menace to any such voter or any other person, or to influence or attempt to influence any voter to cast his vote in any particular way by means of any bribe, reward or promise of reward, or for any voter to take or receive any bribe, compensation, money, article or thing as an inducement to vote for any person, or question, or

to refrain from voting for any person, or to obstruct, interfere with or impede any qualified voter from registering or voting at any such election, or to abduct or violently, or without his consent, take from any such voter any ballot or ticket for the purpose of changing the same, or to examine the same, or to interfere with the free access of any voter to the polls for the purpose of voting at any such election, or to pilfer or deceive any voter by furnishing him with a ticket or ballot under the pretense that such ticket or ballot contains names other than those printed or written thereon, or to deceive or defraud any voter by falsely causing such voter to vote for a person thing or question other than such voter desired or intended to vote for. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

"1632. Any person or persons shall have the right to give information and prosecute the frauds that may be charged thereon in any election, as also any failure in the observance of the law; but to give effect to such information, they shall make affidavit in due form of law, before the magistrate to whom the charge shall be made.

It is the duty of all territorial and county officers to see to it that these laws are strictly enforced, and I desire that you, in your official capacity as District Attorney, use the utmost vigilance to prevent their infringement in any of the precincts comprising

within the district of which you have charge. In the performance of this official duty you will have my hearty co-operation.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. J. HAUGERMAN,
Governor of New Mexico.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.
Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Trouble—An Albuquerque Citizen Shows How to Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it is due to cold, or to some other cause, and so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles or they lead to diabetes or Bright's disease. The best remedy to use is Doan's Kidney Pills. It cures all the ailments caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Albuquerque people testify to permanent cures.

C. A. HALL, machinist, in the round house of the Santa Fe shops, residence 204 A. Cantle avenue, says: "I have had attacks of pain just across the kidneys, some of which lasted an entire week. When they occurred there was no let-up to the aching and naturally I was on the lookout for something to check the trouble if not radically dispose of it. The last time I tried was Doan's Kidney Pills. To say they are worth recommending is to say they are worth recommending. I feel perfectly satisfied of their value, and to show in what estimation I hold the remedy let me add I keep Doan's Kidney Pills constantly in the house for fear of a recurrence. I am, I feel, fully convinced that I can depend upon the treatment to bring speedy relief."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBurg Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HOW GOMEZ CAUGHT BACA

OUTLAW ONCE ESCAPED BY OUTRIDING OFFICER. POLICEMAN DROVE UP IN WAGON AND USED PISTOL.

Officer Rafael Gomez, known with a good name, reached Santa Fe Sunday from Albuquerque, where he placed in jail Jose B. Baca, who escaped from that prison while awaiting sentence over a year ago and who was caught recently in the Zuni mountains by the Mountain Police after a long chase. In speaking of the arrest of Baca, Officer Rafael Gomez said:

"When I first started after Baca, he appeared in some way to get information concerning my movements. Once, I came upon him in a canyon and I was on the moon and he saw me first. Then started a wild chase. He was well mounted and rode recklessly. I could have shot him but I did not want to kill the man. When I saw that I was being outdistanced, owing to the disadvantage of the start I gave up and let him make an escape. From that time on, however, I began to plan his capture. To avoid a 'gun affair' I arranged to take him by surprise. A few days ago, I learned of his whereabouts in the mountains, just off a freighter trail. I waited until an empty freight wagon was passing along the trail, and then concealed myself under the driver's seat in the wagon box. I continued the driver and told him to go as near to Baca as possible. This he did and stopped the team. I arose from the wagon and taking Baca entirely by surprise and before he could move, I had him covered with the muzzle of my pistol. He surrendered without further difficulty and I started with him at once for Albuquerque, reaching there yesterday."

S. C. Stuart of Santa Fe is here on business.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS NEW CABINET

Its Make-up When the Announced Changes Are Made Shortly.



ROMANCE OF HALLOWE'EN, THE EVE OF LOVE'S UTOPIA

How the Custom Originated—Superstitions of Scotch Lassies Who "Peer Into the Future" for a Glimpse of Him They Are Sure To Wed.

Now that Halloween is here, a story of its history is of interest. Especially is this article of moment to all those who are interested in the romance of how Scotch lassies compel the spirits to reveal the fates of those who are sure to wed them.

Like almost all of the Christian festivities, Halloween, of all saints days, is associated with an ancient pagan celebration of great antiquity, and from this older rite many of its curious and singular observances are derived. Halloween is the vigil of the feast of All Saints, and the custom of its diabolical observance is general everywhere, though its greatest development has been reached in Scotland.

Modern practice has largely omitted what was at one time the most important part of Halloween's ritual. That is, the lighting of bonfires at midnight by each household. From this practice the relationship that it bears to the older Druidical festival of Samhain is apparent. This was a great occasion in the days of ancient pagan worship, and all the hearts were on this day rekindled from the sacred fire.

Indeed, sacred fires seem to have been a part of the various forms of worship of many nations. The Germanic people had their fires, as well as the Celtic, so the custom was not wholly Druidical, but from the Druids came most of the superstitions that now cluster around the eve of the Christian festival.

The feast of All Saints was introduced very early by the Christian church because of the impossibility of keeping a separate law for every saint. In the fourth century, when the persecution of the Christians had ceased, the first Sunday after Easter was appointed by the Greek church as the day for commemorating the martyrs generally.

In the church of Rome a like festival was introduced about 610 A. D., this being the time when the old British Pantheon was consecrated to Mary and all the martyrs.

The real festival of All Saints, however, was first regularly instituted by Pope Gregory IV, in 855, and appointed for the first day of November. It was admitted into England about 870, and probably about the same time into Ireland and Scotland. The festival is common to the Roman Catholic English, and Lutheran branches of the church, and is celebrated by the Scotch church.

The leading idea of Halloween is that it is the time of all others when supernatural influences are strong, and charms, therefore, will not fail to work. Spirits, both good and evil, walk abroad on this mysterious night, and distinction attains its highest power. All who choose may avail themselves of the privileges of the occasion with the certainty that their questions will be answered.

Nuts furnished the principal means of reaching the secrets of the future, and in some parts of England the night is known as "nutcrack night." The nuts are cracked and eaten, as well as being made the oracles of the occasion, and apples also are used in the games and for divination.

The root, Burns, in the notes to his poem, "Hallowe'en," speaks of the person which human nature has had, in all ages, for prying into the future—particularly unenlightened human nature; yet it is not always the person who indulges in the Halloween pranks. It is by the personality in the west of Scotland, however, that the night is regarded with sincere veneration and believed to be truly sacred with meaning.

Burns gives some of the spells and charms whereby the lassies tell their fate. Among these customs are the pulling of stalks of corn, the nine club, and eating an apple before the glass. He also mentions seeing

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION ON ELECTION

Votes Must Be Counted In Public and All Parties Allowed Challengers.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of the Attorney General.

Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 18, 1908.
Hon. W. B. Childers, Chairman Joint Statehood Committee, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Sir:—I have your favor of October 17th in which you ask for my opinion upon the following questions:
First: "Whether contending parties in election to have a right to have challengers representing them at the polls and inside of the room where the votes are counted, and to have the count while it proceeds?"
Second: "Whether it is necessary that the judges of election should count the votes in public or whether representatives of the different parties interested in the election have a right to have in the room where the ballots are counted, representatives at the time they are counted, and inspect the count while it proceeds?"

In reply to the first inquiry, I beg to state that Section 1627 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, which reads as follows: "No person or persons other than the judges and clerks of election and the person voting, and one person to act as challenger for each political party, or for read against any question voted for, shall be permitted to approach nearer than ten yards of the polling place during any election held under the laws of this territory."

It will be seen that a challenger, for each political party or for and against any question voted for, is an exception to the general law prohibiting persons from approaching nearer than ten yards of the polling place. I do not see how there could be any question as to this right of each party having challengers to represent it at the polls. The law does not state the place where the challengers shall be stationed inside the room; in my opinion that is left to the person designated as challenger and should be desired to remain on the inside of the room with the judges and clerks. I think, under the law, he would be entitled to do so.

Answering your second inquiry, I will cite section 1628 of the compiled laws of 1897, which reads as follows: "The polls shall be open from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m., without adjourning unless by consent of the people. After closing the polls the voters shall be permitted to remain by the judges, with the assistance of the clerks, one of whom shall take one of the poll books, without delay, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, in whose office one of the poll books shall remain for the public inspection of any person who may desire to do so."

The provision that the votes shall be counted in public by the judges scarcely needs a construction by me. It means that whoever desires, from either side of the county, a representative of either side of the joint statehood question, may be present at the place where the votes are counted and may inspect the count while it proceeds.

Respectfully submitted,
W. C. REED,
Attorney General.

PUNCH WHEELER OF MEXICO CITY

City of Mexico, Oct. 24.—"Vienta tres" means to hurry up, to get out, finish, skidoo, or in plain English, "23," so in a few lines it is possible to run rough-shod over the guide books and tell all about modern Mexico. First, the city, the land it governed and policed today is the world. Likewise the whole country for that matter, the only outliers, hold-ups, etc., appearing in the rural districts, not like in New York, on Fifth Avenue, or all over Chicago. The climate, at various little year round there, fresh air, green grass, green peas and vegetables are served all the year; no better hotels or restaurants anywhere; gambling is prohibited; lotteries are plentiful. As a person, the satisfaction, a small investment, even the small ones, give you a lottery chance like a transfer slip; this checks up the conductor, as no fares are rung up. All fares, by law, use the car lines, and start from the central park; no cash fares, no change, over 200 churches and cathedrals, all of the holiday; bull fights attract 25,000 to 30,000 people, and the talent, like-wise bulls, come from Spain. Public parks in the center of the city, have military band music daily, to please the people. The city services in the government control the city and the government cautious close at 10 o'clock p. m., to make the people go to bed, while the restaurants serve guests at any hour. More English is spoken on San Francisco street than Spanish. In the Mexico City is a fine place of each half million dollars, a sort of people and well worthy of a visit.

"Early three hundred millions of American money has been invested in Mexico alone in this republic the past year, and the 'Investment' continues, for now is announced the most important anniversary event in the country's history, and the inhabitants are waiting with bated breath to see the advent of a great, big, real, live American circus and menagerie. The theatrical posters already have created considerable interest in the minds of the people and '33 Grandioso Circo Sella-Piccolo, Museo y Zoologico, Espectaculo' will do the rest. William Sells, the director general of this 'mammoth American' enterprise, is regarded by all Latin American managers with admiration for his daring, and he will open an entirely new field which will enable the large 'sawdust arena' exhibitions to continue the year around, as it is in intention to construct, in this city, a fine large and modern dollar hippodrome that will surpass any indoor amusement venture ever conceived."

My next letter will come from S. J. Matal and Ragsdale, a sausage drummer from Kansas City, has begged to accompany me because he heard me say to a hotel clerk, "Business done, come out 100. I'm printing a circus." Good morning, have you seen the circus pictures?

"Punch, that's the worst road I ever heard of a man set, and I'm glad of it, for he overcharged us both. I don't care a married man and know him to be, tell him some more. Call him more things and my horse will pay expenses for us both," whispered Rags. But Rags and I are not on the best of terms ourselves. I paid his fine for giving an imitation of a bull fight with a back driver at Ocala, and saved him from getting thirty days in the calabozo at Texas, so I will send him this scorching letter.

"Dear Rags: When I had money and you were in the calabozo, I said you were a fine fellow, now you have money and won't give up; who is the damned rascal?"

I am yours truly,
"PUNCH" WHEELER.

Chas. Chadwick, the sheep commission broker, returned from a business trip to Torrance county.

SISTER CATHERINE DIES AT SANTA FE

It will be sad news to many of Albuquerque's older citizens to learn of the death of Sister Catherine at Santa Fe Saturday afternoon last. Many of them will remember her as a prominent figure in the construction of St. Joseph's hospital here in 1888.

Catherine was one of the founders in Christian work in the southwest, coming from Cincinnati in 1865 with Sisters of Charity Vincent, Theodosia and Pauline. Their journey was made by stage from Omaha to Santa Fe, over the famous Santa Fe trail. The story of their early days in Santa Fe is one of continuous struggle and hardship and the history of the agency that led to the construction of St. Joseph's hospital and in Trinidad and Albuquerque is more or less a history of these noble women.

Sister Catherine was in the sixtieth year of her age. She was a native of Ireland, her family name being McKeown. Her parents emigrated to the United States when she was in her eighth year and soon after she arrived upon her marriage with the Sisters of Charity at the mother house of the order in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there she remained till her transfer to Santa Fe. In Santa Fe she was the first work undertaken by an order was the establishment of an orphan asylum. So great were the difficulties encountered in the beginning that it is even said of the sisters that they were obliged to do family washing in order to support themselves and the children under their care. In 1886 Sister Catherine was called upon to help in the Good Samaritan hospital at Cincinnati, from which in 1888 she came to Albuquerque to look after the building of St. Joseph's hospital. Later she spent four years at Trinidad, Colo., soliciting funds for the erection of St. Raphael's hospital and in 1892 was transferred to Pueblo on a similar mission. From that time on till June of last year when she returned to Santa Fe she divided her time between Pueblo and Trinidad. Only ten days ago Sister Catherine, after a long illness, was suffering from complications of her forty years and over in the southwest returned to Santa Fe, where as a result of a bad cold and heart weakness, contracted on the journey she died, the end overruling her while in the act of kneeling at morning prayers.

Impressive ceremonies at the Cathedral, conducted by Very Rev. Archbishop Foreman and other dignitaries, marked the passing of this noble and self-sacrificing woman. It is well to note in closing that the other three sisters who came to Santa Fe as pioneers with Sister Catherine are still alive. Sisters Vincent and Theodosia are on the retired list at the mother house at Mount St. Joseph and Sister Pauline is still in Albuquerque.

MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

FOR SALE BY ANN & SON